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MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director of Logistics

VIA:

Chief, Real Estate & Construction Division, OL

FROM: Chief, Headquarters Engineering Branch,
RECD/OLSUBJECT: Estimated Energy Saving by Securing Domestic
Hot Water Service, Headquarters Building

1. Regarding your inquiry to the Logistics Services Division concerning the savings that would accrue to the General Services Administration (GSA) because domestic hot water service has been stopped, the following calculations are provided.

2. The energy standards have set the temperature of domestic hot water at the 105° F level. During the summer, the ambient water temperature averaged about 70° F while the winter ambient is now about 45° F. Assume that each of 7500 individuals use two quarts of hot water twice a day to wash their hands. Assume also that fuel oil costs \$1.00 per gallon. Using an effective thermal rating, which includes system efficiencies, of 102,000 BTU's per gallon the following summer and winter daily costs are computed.

$$\frac{(7500)(.5 \text{ gal})(2 \text{ occ.})(8.33\#/gal)(105^{\circ}-70^{\circ})(\$1.00)}{102,000 \text{ BTU/gal}} = \$21.44$$

$$\frac{(7500)(.5 \text{ gal})(2 \text{ occ.})(8.33\#/gal)(105^{\circ}-45^{\circ})(\$1.00)}{102,000 \text{ BTU/gal}} = \$36.75$$

For a month of 21 working days the cost ranges seasonally from \$450 to \$770 per month. There is also another saving in the total amount of water used because the use of only cold water discourages washing but this cost is considered negligible.

4. Informally, GSA has indicated that their calculations assume that an individual uses three gallons of hot water per day instead of the 1 gallon used in the above calculations. Using that assumption results in a savings range of \$1350 to \$2310 per month.

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Presidential Documents

Title 3—

The President

Proclamation 4020 of February 17, 1981

Rescission of Emergency Building Temperature Restrictions**By the President of the United States of America****A Proclamation.**

Emergency Building Temperature Restrictions were first implemented on July 16, 1979, by Proclamation No. 4667. They were twice extended, first by Proclamation No. 4750 and second by Proclamation No. 4813. Those restrictions set forth in Energy Conservation Contingency Plan No. 2 (44 FR 12911, March 8, 1979) are effective until October 16, 1981, unless earlier rescinded.

Although restrictions on building temperatures may result in reduced consumption of fuel, I have concluded that the regulatory scheme designed to accomplish that objective imposes an excessive regulatory burden and that voluntary restraint and market incentives will achieve substantially the same benefit without the regulatory cost.

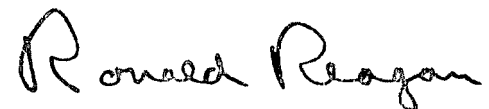
NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including Section 201(a) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6261(a)), do hereby proclaim that:

Section 1. The Energy Building Temperature Restrictions as provided for in Energy Conservation Contingency Plan No. 2 (44 FR 12911, March 8, 1979) are no longer required. Therefore, the effectiveness of that Plan as provided for in Proclamation No. 4813 is hereby rescinded.

Section 2. Proclamation No. 4813 is revoked.

Section 3. The Secretary of Energy shall take such action as may be necessary to ensure the implementation of this Proclamation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this seventeenth day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifth.



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